

Agricultural.

Agricultural Meeting.

Debate by the Legislative Agricultural Society of Massachusetts. Subject, the management of Neat Stock.

Mr. Gleason of Wayland, had paid considerable attention to the rearing of cattle. In raising cows he is very careful to get a calf from an animal which is a good milker. The bull should also be from good stock. He then selects a farrow cow, not too old, and puts two calves with her in a pasture. The calves soon get in the way of feeding, from not having sufficient milk. He has no difficulty from the cow not owning the calves. His plan is to shut up the cow, and put the calves in a pen near to her, and after a short time she will generally own them. If that does not accomplish the object, he puts a dog in the stable with them. The dog will bark, and the cow bellow, and he found that the cow would afterwards own the calves. He lets the calves run with the cow about four months, when he takes the cow from the pasture, leaving the calves. A farrow cow should always be taken for this purpose, as a young cow would be spoiled. Among his cows, Mr. Gleason always keeps more or less of the no horn, or Buffalo breed, and he never had a poor cow of this variety. Some of the points by which he judges of a good milker are these: a bright, full eye; thin neck, shoulders and brisket; broad hips; small tail; thin skin; small foot and horn; the udder of a yellow color. A cow with black teats should be avoided; they are generally hard milkers. She should not have a round horn; a flat horn is preferable.

He thought cows should be pastured as near the barn as possible. If they are driven a half mile or a mile to and from the pasture, it affects the quantity of milk. They should always have access to salt, as they will eat but very little at a time, and never too much. He was satisfied that a cow wintered in the stable would produce more milk than one which has to range of the yard. One of his neighbors kept a cow five months in a stable, at the end of which time, she produced more milk than when put in. Even the water was given to her in the stable. Mr. Gleason thought that when so kept, cows would eat less, but he was not certain that they would not wear out faster. His neighbor gives his cattle cut feed, three times a day, with which he mixes three quarts of meal per day. Mr. Gleason thought it a bad plan to give cattle too much at a time, as it tended to make them wasteful and dainty.

In selecting an ox, Mr. Gleason looks for a large full eye, long face, and does not object to a long neck if it is straight. He should have a broad, back deep broad brisket, large bones, rump rather sloping than rising. An ox with a thick hide is generally not so spirited. He was careful not to buy an ox with crooked legs, as he had noticed that they were apt to get lame in holding back. Mr. Gleason usually commences breaking his steers when they are two years of age.

Mr. Gleason spoke of some of the diseases to which cattle are liable. Some think that the horn ail is confined to cattle which are poorly kept. But a farmer in his vicinity, who always keeps his cattle well, had a cow which was attacked with it year after year. Mr. Gleason thought the disease could be cured if taken in season, by dropping a little spirit of turpentine upon the part affected, and also making a mixture of pepper, very sharp vinegar and salt, which should be injected into the nostrils by means of a syringe, the head of the animal being held back. The animal would immediately commence blowing violently, and would blow out a great quantity of matter. He mentioned the case of a cow which had been treated in this way, which blew out a bladder of greenish matter, the end of which was about the size of a common sausage. For murrain he usually bled, and gave a large quantity of salt. He spoke of a disease by which he had lost two cows lately, the nature of which nobody seemed to know, nor yet any remedy. The cow first began to kick as though in pain, and then commenced gnawing and biting her tail, and other symptoms.

Mr. Gleason thought no cattle better than the native cow. Great care should be taken in selecting the stock. He had seen some fine milkers of the Ayrshire and Durham breeds. The milk of the latter is rich.

Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmington, had paid considerable attention to the raising of cattle, both for slaughter, and for their products. He thought that some benefit had been derived from imported cattle, by mixing with the native stock. He thought, however, if much care was taken to import, it would be better. A good milker usually has a fat calf, and it is too apt to be the case that it is given to the butcher, in preference to a leaner one from a poorer cow. At Brighton the native breed is preferred. He thought with Mr. Gleason, that a cow having black teats would prove a poor cow—if so marked, she would also be found to have a black eye. A good heifer should have a hazel eye, slim neck, and open ribs, i. e. the last ribs so far apart that two fingers could be placed between them. A cow with wide ribs, he had always found to be a great milker. An ox should be broad between the eyes, long from the eye to the nostrils, straight back, rather short hoofs, round ribs, straight back, hips falling off about an inch. Nine out of ten oxen which give out, fail in the fore feet. The legs should be straight, and they should toe straight forward.

As a remedy for the horn ail, when he thinks it coming on, he makes a small square bag, which he fills with soft soap and salt, and binds between the horns. This would run down to the nose, and the cattle would lick it. If cattle are unwell he adopts the same remedy. Oxen sometimes swell up; for this he administers half a pound of ground mustard seed, mixed with hog's fat.

Mr. Sheldon thought cows would give more milk if kept in the barn during the winter. He thought they would receive more benefit from chopped feed, and that hot water should be turned into the trough from which they drink, so as to warm the water to the temperature of brooks in summer. He thought it very injurious for cows to drink ice water, and that they would give one twentieth more milk if the water was warmed. If the feed is chopped and wet, they would need very little water. He preferred shorts and carrots to Indian meal for cows. For a working ox, chopped hay and Indian meal was best. Steers should be broke to the yoke before they are a year old. Mr. Sheldon thought it a bad practice to drive oxen with a goad.

Mr. Brooks of Princeton, when he purchased calves, always selected them from the best stock he could find, and took them when at the age of five or six weeks. He then weans them on porridge, water, or anything which they would drink, and ties them up till they begin to eat. He thought the native stock the best, and that a cross of one quarter, or even an eighth Durham, injured the breed. The Dur-

ham will not stand the winter so well. Now and then one gives a large quantity of milk, but less butter in proportion. Some of the points in a good cow, in his estimation are these: the long should run well forward under the belly, and be skinnily behind; teats well apart; thin, narrow neck; if the neck is round they are not usually good milkers; slim head; narrow between the horns; deep flank; thin thigh; slim legs; ribs rather apart—when this is the case they will have a larger calf; the milk vein should be large; the hoof round, but not long; and the legs straight.

Mr. Buckminster said it had been stated that an English cow had given thirty six quarts of milk in a day, but the story was not well authenticated. He had a cow which had made fifteen and a quarter pounds of butter in a week. The most milk which she gave in a day was eighteen quarts.

Brooks thought that the larger the quantity of milk, the less butter a cow would produce. He mentioned a disease with which some milk cows in his neighborhood were afflicted. They had a propensity to eat bones, and became weak, and their bones would sometimes break in trying to rise from the ground. This he attributed to the great want of phosphate of lime in their food. He had cured the disease by giving bone meal. This disease is confined to milk cows, neither farrow cows or oxen are afflicted with it.

Mr. Cole, Editor of the Cultivator, stated that this disease had been prevalent in some of the dairy counties of England. Chemists had attributed it to the exhaustion of the phosphates in the land, and had recommended bone manure, which had been used with great success.

Mr. Calhoun read some remarks from an article published in the N. E. Farmer, by Mr. Phiney of Lexington, who has the charge of the stock recently purchased for the State Agricultural Society. The following are extracts from the article:

"The Ayrshire cows have been for nearly a century, distinguished as deep milkers, and at the same time are known to be a hardy, mild tempered, and docile race, easily kept, with a disposition to fatten when not in milk, and having a capacity of converting their food to milk, beyond that possessed by any other breed of cows in Great Britain."

"The North Devon cows has long been celebrated as a breed of cattle beautiful in the highest degree. For the dairy, they cannot be considered equal to the Ayrshire, but viewing them as uniting the three qualities of working, fattening and milking, they may be considered as unrivalled. Some of the writers upon English stock, give them a high rank as milkers, and Mr. Conyers, of Capt Hill, near Exeter, a district almost exclusively devoted to the purposes of the dairy, preferred the North Devons, 'on account of their large produce, whether in milk, butter, or by suckling.'"

The Agricultural Society have imported a bull and four cows of each of these varieties. Mr. Calhoun thought the native breed could be very much improved. The greatest advantage claimed in the article, above quoted, for the foreign over the native breeds, was owing to the great expense attendant upon improving the latter.

Mr. Brooks thought the Ayrshire stock wintered well as the native, but did not think they were any better milkers. Their teats are short, which is an objection. The Devons are a better stock.

Mr. Davenport, of Mendon, thought cows would return milk in proportion to their keeping. He had kept a cow in the stable four or five years, she seldom leaving it. He gives her two quarts of meal per day, regular, and roots and hay; also grass in the season. If any of the above were not given, she would tell of it in the pail at night. He covers her with a thin covering in the summer, to keep off the flies, and with a thick blanket in the winter. The water which she drinks is warmed in winter. Under this treatment there was but little falling off in her milk until a short time before calving. She has given from eight to sixteen quarts at a milking. This cow does not weigh over 700 pounds. Her quarter is long, and her skin loose. Some cows return flesh instead of milk, for good keeping; but generally, the better they are kept, the more milk they will give. The toughest cows are not generally so good milkers as those which are less hardy. Many rely too much upon the breed, and not enough upon the feed.

Mr. Gleason had often had cattle swell from the effects of choking. To cure this he taps them close to the last rib on the left side. Mr. Davenport gives a little weak lye to cattle which swell up (not from the effects of choking). He puts about a pint of ashes to a pail full of water, and draws hay through the lye. He had given this to both horses and cows for other diseases, with good effects.

LIBERATION.
THIS is to certify that I have given to my son, Edwin R. Brown, his time, and that I shall not either claim his earnings or pay debts of his contracting after this date.
ISAAC BROWN.
Lunenburg, March 23, 1846. 453w3*

WANTED,
FOUR Young Men of steady habits, to work at the Sash and Door making business.
LINDOR MORRIS.
St. Johnsbury, March 25, 1846. 452w3

SIMEON HILL'S ESTATE.
STATE OF VERMONT,
Caledonia District, ss.
At a Probate Court, holden at Danville, in and for said district, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1846—

WHEREAS, Jonathan D. Stoddard, Esq., Executor of the Estate of Simeon Hill, late of Waterford, in the County of Caledonia, deceased, has made application to this Court to extend the time for paying the debts and legacies due from said deceased, the further period of one year from the 10th day of May, A. D. 1846—It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested, be notified of said application; and that the same will be heard and decided at a Probate Court to be holden at the Probate Office in Danville aforesaid, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1846, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by publishing a copy of the record of this order three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper printed at St. Johnsbury, in said district.

NORMAN DAVIS, Register.
A true copy of Record—Attest,
452w3 **NORMAN DAVIS, Register.**

Mill-Owners, Look Here!
TO all who own Saw-Mills or are concerned in them, we would respectfully call your attention to the following:—We the undersigned have purchased the useful improvement of setting logs on Saw-Mill Carriages, invented by Benjamin Webb, of New York. This Patent is considered by those who have used it of the greatest utility of any thing of the kind that has ever been got up. The tail end sets itself and the other is set with a lever in two seconds; the log after it is turned and dogged is all saved before it is undogged. We now offer it for single mills, towns or more, in the Counties of Caledonia, Orleans and Essex. Castings may be had at Paddock's Furnace, St. Johnsbury, in about twelve days from this date.
HIRAM HOWARD.
Nov. 22, 1845.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify, that we have seen of Webb's Patent Improvements for setting logs now in operation in our Saw-Mill in St. Johnsbury—that we consider the same a useful improvement to be used in Saw-Mills—have no hesitancy in recommending it to others—making a saving of at least one quarter of the time in sawing, also saving with more accuracy, and less labor.
SOLOMON ANDREWS,
LORENZO BERRY.
Attest, Lorenzo Newton, Paddock's Village, St. Johnsbury, Agent for the above.
439m6

Sash, Blinds and Doors,
OF the most approved and fashionable styles, manufactured on reasonable terms by the subscribers, at East St. Johnsbury.
243w4 **D. & L. SMITH.**

Poetry.

The following will answer very well for April in our latitude:

March.

BY WM. H. C. HOMER.
First of the vernal Triad, March
Blows, with distended cheek, his horn;
Above, there is a clouded arch,
Below, a landscape drear and lorn;
Dull mists are creeping up the hill,
Though the pale flag of winter still
Is on its top displayed;
As yet no leaf is on the cold
Though, here and there, the watery mould
Sends up a grassy blade.

The keen and frosty air that blew,
Howling across the brumal waste,
Gave to the cheeks a rosy hue—
With lusty health each snow braced;
But the damp breath of opening Spring,
Waiting distemper on its wing,
Pierces the frame unstrung;
A fever toils, with ghastly brow,
The tolling bell is busy now,
Full many a dirge-note sung.

Instant month! at times thy hand
Parting the curtains of the storm,
Gives promise that the dreary land
Will bask again in sunlight warm;
Thy barbarous strain hath paues brief,
In which the heart derives relief
From a low, gentle lay,
Like the soft tide of a lullaby,
When harsher instruments are mute,
Dying in air away.

From many a sugar camp uprises
Blue smoke above the maple boughs,
And shouting boys and laughing girls
Wild Echo from his covert roars:
The syrup golden in its flow,
Poured thickly on the hissing snow.
Enchanted with the daisy's smile,
The sweet March is dead to them
Though, nodding lightly on the stem,
No violets arise.

Lake ward the swollen river rolls
Encroaching on its barren shore;
The cry of lost despairing souls
Seems mingling with its awful roar:
Huge ice-blocks on its bosom borne
Asunder, with a crash, are torn,
By ragged drift-wood and smothered
The waves behold in wild dismay,
His stacks and fences swept away—
His drowsing flock afloat.

The musk-rat, from his reedy lair
Is driven by the rising tide,
For watcher keen a target fair,
Who shoots him by the river-side.
Thus oft, with wave of wild mischance,
Man battles, while the straining glance
Is cheered by lance ahead;
And finds, though rude the surf, too late,
Foes on the shore his landing wait
More pitiless and dread.

Though Winter was a tyrant stern,
He boated brighter hours than these;
High did the roaring wood-fire burn,
And loud were New-Year revivies;
The shout of Boyhood filled our ears,
And bridges built on crystal piers
Rang as the skates passed;
By hoary sire and grand-dame old
Nightly, around the hearth, were told
Tales of the dreamy Past.

A shadow on my heart is thrown
By the deep gloom that wraps the scene;
When will the blast forget to moan—
Earth wear again her mantle green?
The brooks call to the flowers to rise,
And paint their banks with varied dyes,
But call, alas in vain!
Gray woods this mournful cry send forth,
'When will the singing birds come North,
And cheer our depths again!'

Oh why repine! the fair and bright
Are in the lap of darkness born—
The tears of melancholy Night
Are jewels in the crown of Morn!
And March must weep with his foes,
The land of clouds and snows,
Ere Nature's face is gay—
Then honor to the warrior grim,
For precious seeds are sown by him,
Though turbulent his way!

Jeon, March 16th.

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Sash, Blinds and Doors,
OF the most approved and fashionable styles, manufactured on reasonable terms by the subscribers, at East St. Johnsbury.
243w4 **D. & L. SMITH.**

Chairs! Chairs!
A NEW lot of Chairs just received and for sale cheap by E. JEWETT & CO.
Feb. 28, 1846. 449w4

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscribers having bought the Stock of Mr. Dimick, are prepared to furnish GRAVE STONES, of any quality and pattern, durable and finished in the best style, and as cheap as can be obtained from any other quarter.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
WILDER & HUGGINS.
St. Johnsbury Plain, Feb. 12, 1846. 446w4

Docts. B. Sanborn & C. B. Darling,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
LYNDON CORNER, VT.
Particular attention paid to Dentistry. 422w4

PADDOCK'S
IRON FOUNDRY.
CASTINGS of every description furnished from our

SUPERIOR IRON.
YANKEE NOTION, AIR-TIGHT, BANNER, and BOX

STOVES,
FROM THE BEST PATTERNS,
made with express reference to DURABILITY.
Connected with the Foundry, our

Machine Shops,
still under the superintendence of the experienced machinist, Mr. Kasso, will furnish machinery for every variety of mill, such as

GRIST, SAW, SHINGLE, CLIPBOARD, PAINT MILLS.
CORN CRACKERS, A L S O,
TURNING LATHES, HORSE POWERS, PRESS DRILLS, THRESHING, SAVING MACHINES, SAW ARBORS, RYREGULATORS

IRON AXLES, PIPE and common Boxes and Nuts and Pins for wood AXLES; SLEIGH SHOES, Oven, Ash, and Arch DOORS, SUGAR KETTLES, SAP BOILERS,
and every variety of Casting and Machinery usually found in the most extensive establishments of the kind.

J. C. & J. H. PADDOCK & CO.
St. Johnsbury, Jan. 1, 1846. 441w4

Extract of Lungwort.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
TO THE PUBLIC. There is not room in a news paper advertisement to publish the numerous certificates of cures, but the invalid is referred to a medical pamphlet to be had of any of the agents gratis. Such proof as we are constantly laying before the public must convince all that Dr. LARBOUR'S EXTRACT OF LUNGWORT is the only medicine in the world that will cure all who are predisposed to consumption, liver complaints, or troubled with coughs, colds, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, difficulty of breathing, tightness across the chest, palpitation of the heart, bronchitis, throat complaints, and all affections of the pulmonary organs. If this is not sufficient, we will refer any one to others, who (at the date of the above) are now using this article in a variety of protracted lung complaints. All testimonials shown to the public, prove conclusively one thing—that the VEGETABLE EXTRACT OF LUNGWORT is possessed of certain powers, in healing the lungs and restoring energy to those who are supposed to be fast sinking into the grave, over every other remedy, ancient or modern.

And why not? It is a medicine that is not the work of a day—the compound of a drug shop, having only for its object a sale. It is a remedy that owes its existence to nature's laws, a certain time as the only true eradicator of pulmonary consumption. This is true and certain—true, because susceptible of proof—certain, because its power and usefulness, in saving hundreds from death cannot be controverted.

C. J. ROOSEVELT, Sole Proprietor.
AGENTS—J. C. BINGHAM, St. Johnsbury; Dana Weeks & Stanton, Danville; E. Perry & Co. Cabot; Simmonds, Conant & Co. Glover; Strong & Jewett, Barton; George Worthington, Jr. Irastrubgh; E. Cleveland, Coventry; J. Bates & Co. Troy; C. Elkins, North Troy; J. Jewett & Co. Stevens Village, T. C. Butler, Derby Line 418y1

The study of years—the proper proportion of the ingredients—their effect upon the different systems, and the stage of diseases in the patients—all these were in the 'mind's eye' of the physician who formed this medicine. He knew that to make something really useful as a remedy, study and observation were necessary, and he failed not to devote all his attention to the purpose. He has succeeded—the Vegetable Extract of Lungwort has taken its stand, and beyond the leading medicines of the present time, as the only true eradicator of pulmonary consumption extant. This is true and certain—true, because susceptible of proof—certain, because its power and usefulness, in saving hundreds from death cannot be controverted.

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The Northern Remedy.
N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR.
The most effectual remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Lungs.

THIS medicine is purely VEGETABLE—the result not of mere theory and speculation, but of much study and research, during years of suffering and debility, and having succeeded in curing himself, and having tested its efficacy upon thousands of individuals in New England and the Western States, feels great confidence in recommending it to the public as a safe and efficient remedy. It operates most conspicuously in removing all morbid irritations from the Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, keeps the cough loose, promotes expectoration, renders the breathing easy, and induces a degree of quiet to the system, peculiarly grateful to the patient, after having experienced days and nights of restless inquietude and suffering.

It has at least one peculiar advantage over most other articles in common use; it is FREE FROM STRONG OPiates, and POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS which are liable to do great injury to the patient. In the use of this article, the cough never ceases till the cause is removed—hence when the cough ceases, the patient is well.

This incomparable medicine is prepared only by N. H. DOWNS, Troy, Vt., the original inventor and proprietor.

CURTIS and SMITH, St. Albans, Vt. Only Wholesale Agents, by whom Agents can be supplied in any part of the Union, upon the best terms.

Sold by special appointment, by J. C. Bingham, St. Johnsbury Plain; Jonas Flint, do Center; J. C. Darling and C. S. Hill, Concord; N. W. French, Lunenburg; Fuller & Co. Lyndon; M. H. Newell, Burke; J. Blake & son, Sutton; W. S. Bradley, Wheelock; N. N. Gilbert, Sheffield; Dana Weeks and Stanton, Danville; J. M. Martin & Co. Peacham; Geo. Hubbard, Guildhall; J. Jewett & Co., Barnet; Dr. McNabb, McIndoes Falls; Geo. Cowles, Ryegate. 419y1

Stage Fare Reduced.
\$5 DOLLARS TO ALBANY OR TROY N. Y.
A LINE of Coaches leave Haverhill, N. H. every day at 12 noon, arriving at Albany, N. Y. next evening in season for the western Boats.
Tickets can be obtained for \$5.00 to Albany or Troy.
L. A. RUSSELL, Agent.
Haverhill, N. H. Feb. 26, 1845. 305w4

Gayler's Fire-Proof Salamander Safes.

THE subscribers having received an agency for the sale of Gayler's Salamander Safes are prepared to furnish them to order at New York prices, adding freight only from Concord. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.
St. Johnsbury, Jan. 27, 1846. 444w4

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE on the trial of Salamander Safes, at Vauxhall Garden:

The undersigned attended a trial by fire of three iron safes, known as Gayler's, Rich's and Wilder's (or Herring's) Salamander Safes, on the morning of the 16th January, 1846.

The safes were placed in a furnace constructed of brick, about five feet high, and in the same relative position. Each safe was examined, and believed to be in perfect order. A number of account books were put in the book case, and several papers in the drawers of each safe, and the doors locked and the fuel, consisting of charcoal, pine and oak wood, and resin, was applied, ignited, and renewed twice during the day.

The fire was very intense, and was suffered to remain burning until the following morning, when the safes were removed, Gayler's safe was found to be in such order as to be unlocked, when the book case and contents were found to be in a good state of preservation. The contents of the other safes were a mass of burning charcoal.

We consider the trial to have been conducted with perfect fairness. For further particulars, reference is made to our individual statements, in possession of C. J. Gayler.

Signed,
PALMER TOWNSEND, No. 78 Pearl street, of the firm of Townsend, Sayre & Clark.
JOSHUA L. POPE, of the firm Barstow, Pope & Co., Pine street.
JOHN W. MACKIE, 189 Water street.
L. J. COMSTOCK
HIRAM BARTLETT, No. 222 Pearl street.
HENRY A. FIELD
JAMES ACKERMAN, firm of Ackerman & Miller, 101 Nassau street.
New York, Jan. 19, 1846.

Edwards & Dickerman.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Derby, Vt. 430m6
J. L. EDWARDS, Wm. M. DICKERMAN.

J. C. Bingham
HAS just received The Shaker and Sander's Sarsaparilla Syrup, Soothing Syrup for Children teething, Shaving Cream and Soap, India rubber comb, Plaster, French perfumery, such as Veronique, Patchouly, Perfume Bags, Cologne a variety, Lavender Water, Otto of Rose, Smelling Salts and Hair Oil, Pomatum, Tooth Brushes and Powder, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Scarlet Dye, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash. 452w2
St. Johnsbury Plain, March 28, 1846.

H. C. LEACH, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Passumpsic Village, Barnet. 449w6

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm.
IS probably, almost without a parallel in having, during a trial of nearly 20 years, fully maintained the high reputation which it has acquired for Consumptive Complaints and all diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Chest. It has been used probably with greater success than any other article known, and many physicians who have had an opportunity of witnessing its highly salutary effects, do not hesitate to recommend it as a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine, equal if not superior to any other prescription for the above complaints within their knowledge, and one which has seldom disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The proprietors cannot descend to the present unflattering style of advertising similar articles. It is too well known to require any such course, and they would merely refer those who wish for further confirmation of its superiority to those who have used it, and to the numerous testimonials of Physicians and others, attached to each bottle. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm was for many years the only article known as Pulmonary Balm. Its great celebrity has given rise to a great many spurious articles, which, by partially assuming the name of the genuine, and being put up so as to resemble it as nearly as possible, are often foisted upon the public for the true article. Among these are Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balm, 'American Pulmonary Balm,' 'Indian Pulmonary Balm,' 'Barnett's Pulmonary Balm,' &c. Beware of all these. Enquire for the article by its whole name, the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM, and be sure to get the TRUE ARTICLE, prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, Wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham St. Boston, and see that it has the written signature of J. M. Jones & Co., upon a yellow label on the blue envelope. Each bottle and seal is stamped 'Vegetable Pulmonary Balm.' For sale by Druggists and Country Merchants generally. For sale by J. C. BINGHAM, St. Johnsbury. 431m6

The Northern Remedy.
N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR.
The most effectual remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, and all diseases of the Lungs.

THIS medicine is purely VEGETABLE—the result not of mere theory and speculation, but of much study and research, during years of suffering and debility, and having succeeded in curing himself, and having tested its efficacy upon thousands of individuals in New England and the Western States, feels great confidence in recommending it to the public as a safe and efficient remedy. It operates most conspicuously in removing all morbid irritations from the Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, keeps the cough loose, promotes expectoration, renders the breathing easy, and induces a degree of quiet to the system, peculiarly grateful to the patient, after having experienced days and nights of restless inquietude and suffering.

It has at least one peculiar advantage over most other articles in common use; it is FREE FROM STRONG OPiates, and POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS which are liable to do great injury to the patient. In the use of this article, the cough never ceases till the cause is removed—hence when the cough ceases, the patient is well.

This incomparable medicine is prepared only by N. H. DOWNS, Troy, Vt., the original inventor and proprietor.

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